

hilippines

Where Does the U. S. Stand?

by Oscar Chapman

An Army of Better Citizens

by Father Edwin Ronan

Economic Steps to Independence

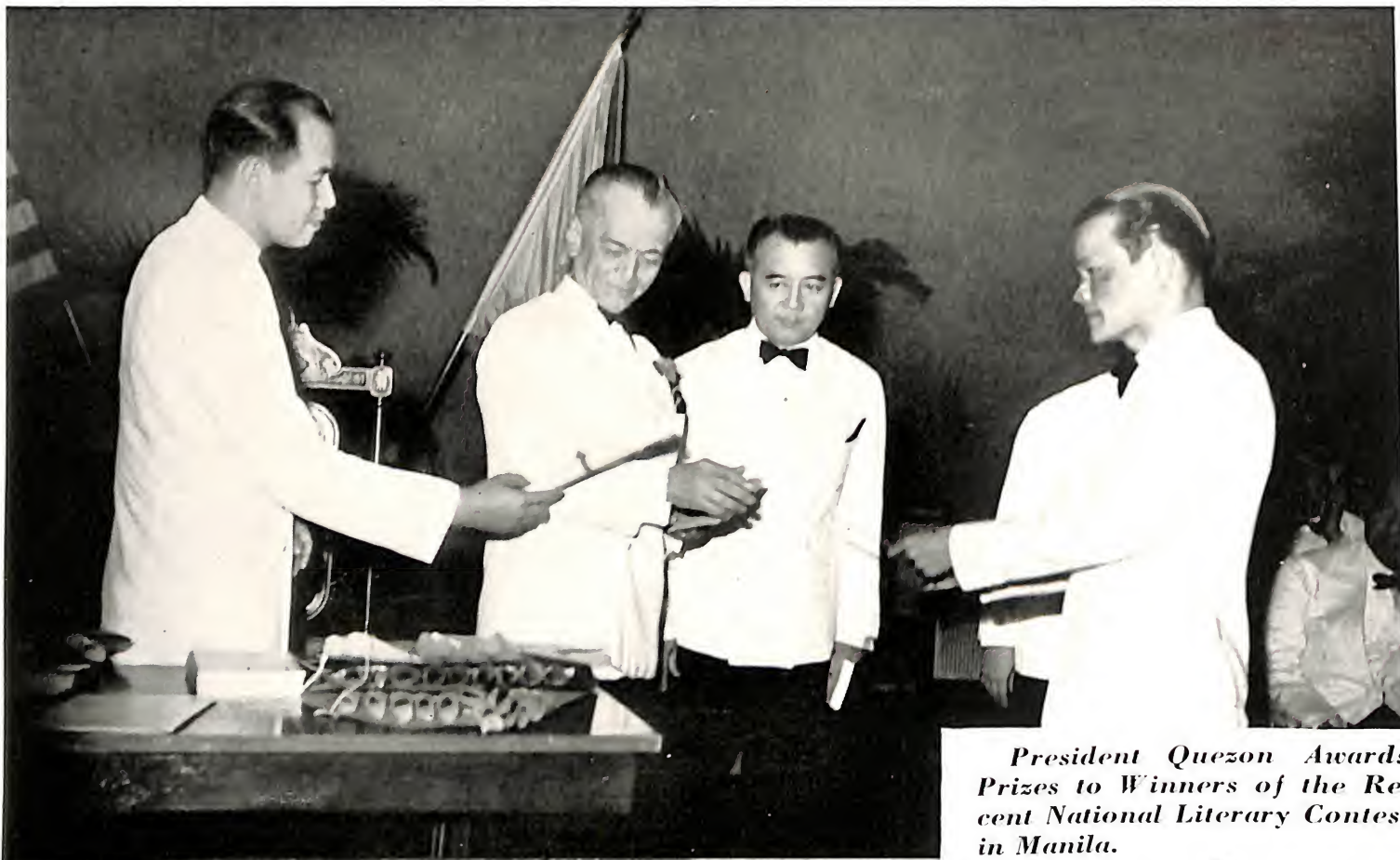
Labor and the Commonwealth

by Hon. Jose Avelino



HON. HAROLD L. ICKES
(See Page 3)

FEBRUARY 1941



President Quezon Awards Prizes to Winners of the Recent National Literary Contest in Manila.

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Jose Yulo, Speaker of the Philippine National Assembly, Visits Secretary of the Interior Ickes in Washington. He was Accompanied by (left to right) Assemblyman Dominador Tan, Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde and Dr. Rupert Emerson. (See page 19)



Defense of the Philippines: I

An Editorial

DEFENSE of the Philippine Islands, often studied and discussed as a problem in strategy and naval tactics, must also be considered a problem in cooperation—between the United States and the Commonwealth. This viewpoint is all too infrequent. Yet Philippine-American cooperation in defense is absolutely essential.

American officials recognize and proclaim their responsibility to defend the Islands until July 4, 1946, when the Commonwealth attains full political independence. Thoughtful Americans will recognize this responsibility as an inevitable concomitant to the sovereignty which the United States retains until that date. It is also demonstrable that defense of the Philippines means defense of the vast interests which the United States and other western powers maintain in the Far East.

Nevertheless the attitude of the Filipinos toward the defense of their homeland has been insufficiently explored, and the part they must play only infrequently considered. Yet they are the ones who must be defended and who can aid most in that defense. Some 16,000,000 Filipinos are scattered through the archipelago whose defense the United States undertakes, and the Filipinos themselves are the best potential sinews of that defense. Every Filipino knows and appreciates his obligation to the American people. The fact that a new factor—the prospect of political independence—is gradually altering our relations does not mean we harbor any less gratitude. Differences of opinion and occasional sharp words are inevitable in an evolution as far-reaching as that now affecting Philippine-American political ties. But from the standpoint of immediate common understanding on such a question as defense, there is no difference between us.

Filipinos are willing and ready to assume all obligations and responsibilities of defending their homeland. That point cannot be too often or too clearly emphasized. It is not a question of defending an apathetic people, or of assuming sole responsibility. The Filipino people and their government are prepared to carry their share of the load, wherever the road may lead. That is no light statement, and it is made in the face of graphic and heart-rending tales of other nations who are defending themselves today.

The question now arises, what is the Filipino's part? To be bombed and to carry on with fortitude the tasks of civilian life is not enough. He must also man the ramparts, repel the invader wherever he may strike, and hold strategic outposts. Hundreds of strategic islands must be defended, any number of all-important mountain passes made secure. The unending coastline must be watched and guarded should aggression ever threaten.

In anticipation of assuming these responsibilities, the Philippine government, as its first official act, passed a National Defense Act. Already, 120,000 Filipinos have learned the fundamentals of soldiery. But manpower and loyalty, as the world knows today, are not enough. Faith and determination are of little use against mechanized ruthlessness. Philippine defense needs power on the sea and in the air.

These only the United States can supply. There are no forges, no factories in the Philippines of sufficient size. Only manpower. We produce no military airplanes and have no shipyards capable of building even a submarine.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson have both stated that the United States is ready to defend the American flag wherever it may wave, whether in New England or in the Philippines. They have declared that measures were under consideration to discharge that obligation. It may be presumed that a supply of arms to the Filipinos is one feasible means of defending the Philippines, and it may also be presumed that when the expansion of American defense production facilities reaches a sufficient level, steps will be taken to remedy present deficiencies in these supplies.

American statesmen recognize the broad scope of Philippine defense. They foresee in a powerful and fully armed Filipino people the same deterrent to aggression in the Pacific as Britain now constitutes in the Atlantic. Just as the British fleet now defends the freedom of the Atlantic, so the American fleet, with a strong outpost in the Philippines, may be the guarantor of the freedom of the Pacific.

The advent of political independence for the Philippines need not modify this prospect nor does the necessity for defending the Islands alter essentially the outlook for independence. The basic need is for a common understanding between the American and Filipino people, and a common determination to unite in defense of their mutual welfare and interests. Each may serve in his own way toward that objective—through friendly and courageous cooperation. ★

Due to poor health caused by continued overwork, President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth was ordered by his doctors to seek complete rest late in December. The usual New Year reception at Malacañan Palace in Manila was cancelled, and the President retired under his physician's care.

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Contents for February, 1941

Defense of the Philippines.....	1
Where Does the U. S. Stand? <i>Oscar Chapman</i>	3
An Army of Better Citizens, <i>Father Edwin Ronan</i>	4
Blast Furnaces Needed, <i>Stuart Lillico</i>	6
Economic Steps to Independence.....	7
The Story the Magazines Missed, <i>Samuel Gaches</i>	9
Labor and the Commonwealth, <i>J. Avelino</i>	10
Spain in the Philippines, <i>Dr. David Rubio</i>	11
Filipino Women Make a New World, <i>Pilar Ravelo</i>	14
Can the Commonwealth Buy Health? <i>Dr. S. Y. Orosa</i>	15
Crossroads of the World, <i>E. Wallace Moore</i>	16
The Islands Watch Congress, <i>Julius C. Edelstein</i>	18
Professor in Government.....	19
Philippine Island News.....	23

Photo Credit: Chaplains' Aid Association; Department of the Interior; Harris & Ewing; Philippine Tourist Bureau; Office of the President of the Philippines; Fenno Jacobs from Three Lions; and Tomelden, Washington.

Back Cover: The Road to Baguio, Mountain Province, P. I.

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Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes "represents" the Philippines in the American Cabinet, since his department is the legal link between the governments in Manila and Washington. Assistant Secretary of the Interior Chapman on page 3 describes in detail the ties that bind the Philippines to the United States.

In This Issue

Oscar Chapman, who surveys the complicated legal relationship between the United States Government and the Philippine Commonwealth, is Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Father Edwin Ronan is a member of the Passionist Fathers of Chicago. His article on the moral values of military training is based on experience in organizing the Philippine Army's Chaplain Service during 1939 and 1940.

Samuel Gaches, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Manila, thinks Americans don't realize the dollar-and-cents value of the Philippines. On page 9 he shows how great that value really is.

Jose Avelino speaks on Philippine labor progress with authority. He was until recently President Quezon's Secretary of Labor. Today he is Secretary of Public Works and Communications.

Dr. David Rubio is Curator of the Hispanic Room at the Library of Congress and professor of Spanish-American history at Catholic University in Washington, D. C.

Dr. Sixto Y. Orosa, a vice-president of the Philippine Medical Association, now resides in Bacolod City, Negros Occidental.

E. Wallace Moore recently accepted a post as adviser to the Philippine Tourist Bureau in Manila.

Where Does the U. S. Stand **. . . IN THE PHILIPPINES?**

What Are the Legal Ties That Bind the Two Governments?

By Oscar Chapman

THERE are three quite distinct relationships between the United States and the Philippines . . . political, economic, and cultural. Perhaps a fourth may be described as the "legal" relationship between the Federal Government of the United States and the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines.

These categorical relationships, although all part of the same organic structure, become the more separately apparent when we consider the difference between the legal relationship, which is defined by statute, and the actual basic relationship which consists of all the undefined ties and associations which have grown up between the people of the Philippines and the people of the United States in the many years of intimate connection.

Such distinction increases the difficulty of appraising at a glance, or in a short space of words, the true relationship between the United States and the Philippines as of 1941. The Department of the Interior is that branch of the Federal Government which is charged with administering the legal portion of the Philippine-American relationship. In a larger sense, however, an estimate of Philippine-American relations must take in the entire background of history which brought the Philippines and the United States together, and the flourishing day-to-day business carried on between the two countries, which makes them vastly more interdependent than any set of laws or political ties could of themselves possibly do. The trade and economic ties form a strong and vibrant bond, of which the existing legal associations are transient manifestations. To my mind this is the central, the basic fact of Philippine-American relations.

On the political and the legal side, the Philippines are traveling the road to full political independence, which they are scheduled to reach on July 4, 1946. Until that time the Islands remain under American sovereignty, and the United States Government is responsible for the national defense, the foreign relations, and other relationships of the Philippines to the outside world, in the same way as the United States holds that responsibility for Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or, for that matter, South Carolina, Wyoming, Maine, California and the other states.

The mere act of providing for the Philippines a program of independence did not and could not end the international responsibility which the United States holds, in the eyes of the whole world, for the Islands, until the actual withdrawal of sovereignty is fully accomplished. Sovereignty is an international, and not a limited political concept. Regardless of how defensible or indefen-

sible the Philippines may be (which is the legal concern of the War and Navy Departments), international law would term any act of aggression against the Philippines by a third power an act of aggression against the United States. That is, until the Philippines become invested with full and independent political sovereignty.

When the Philippines were acquired from Spain in 1898, they were taken as a possession of the United States and by 1909 they had been gathered within the full framework of American law and sovereignty, with the exception of citizenship. They were placed inside the economic and tariff structure of the United States, and their national economy developed as a part of the entire American economy.

In 1934 Congress granted the Filipinos a program of independence, in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, to reach its completion in 1946. The Filipinos accepted the offer and the Independence Act became a sort of Independence Treaty by which the United States in agreement with the Filipino people undertook to free the Islands after a specified period of transition, under certain terms and conditions.

By the terms of the Act, drafted after years of discussion and controversy, the Filipinos were accorded autonomy in their internal affairs under a Commonwealth Government, whose broad outlines were laid down in the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

The United States government retained for itself, until 1946, broad but generally defined controls over the foreign relations, currency, tariffs, and national defense of the Islands. In these fields the United States was to be sovereign; in internal matters, covering the welfare of the people, the Filipinos' own duly elected government was to legislate and administer unhindered.

The Congress of the United States retains the right of legislation over the Islands as long as they remain under



Oscar Chapman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

(Turn to Page 24)

An Army of Better CITIZENS

By Father Edwin Ronan



Headquarters Staff of the Philippine Military Academy at Baguio.

NO ONE can overlook the significance of the very first legislative act of the new Philippine Assembly following the inauguration of the Commonwealth on November 15, 1935. These lawmakers saw a fundamental need to be met, an international problem to be solved. Thus, their first instrument of law, The National Defense Act, provided for the establishment of the Philippine Army. Its theory, its composition, its methods, and the basic authority for all that has thus far been accomplished, as well as a guarantee of future progress and efficiency, was contained in that measure. Guided by Field Marshal Douglas MacArthur and his staff, the training of both officers and men has progressed to a point where the Philippine Army has become an actuality—a small actuality, perhaps, but one fully warranting the heavy government expenditure entailed.

For more than three years I have been closely associated with this building process, able to observe the patience and devotion with which our officers work to bring out talent in the rank and file. Indeed, it has been a pleasure and a source of inspiration to appraise the sound philosophy underlying this army pattern. Its value to the manhood of the country and the nation's future security is beyond doubt.

The purpose behind this undertaking is not to foster military-mindedness. The glories of war have never been played up, nor has the ambition to challenge other nations on the field of battle been justified. The Constitution visualizes the Philippine Army solely as a defense mechanism, not as a potential means of expansion by subjugating neighboring states. Therefore, shorn of all emotional and unpatriotic patriotism, from the Chief of Staff down to the humblest Probationary Third Lieutenant, military training becomes a stern business aimed at

developing the best in Filipino manhood. Our objective is to create no more professional soldiers than is absolutely necessary. Rather, we want a Citizen Army prepared and equipped to lay aside its civilian role in an emergency and defend its country if threatened.

A mere glance at our master schedule of training shows that the general staff has mapped out an efficient course of physical, mental and moral education, designed to build sound manhood and genuine citizenship. Primarily, of course, trainees learn the fundamentals of military science, in theory and in practice. These young men spend but five and a half months in the Army; not a minute of that time is lost. Daily exercises and drill, together with lecture and study periods, consume the major portion of the day. Regular discipline, a scientifically balanced diet, and careful medical and dental attention have wrought marvels in building up these young men bodily. The physical transformation that takes place during this short five and a half months is testimony to the value of this phase of army life. Our boys leave camp physically fit in the truest sense of the word.

A fairly large number of trainees come to us illiterate and, indeed, badly handicapped in meeting modern life. A well established department of adult education under the Plans and Training branch of the General Staff sets up in each class a school for illiterates and another for those somewhat more advanced. The educational projects embrace sound teaching in citizenship, patriotism and social responsibility generally. A steady, marked increase in the number of departing trainees who have met the literacy requirements and received certificates of satisfactory progress is our reward in the educational field.

High morale is so necessary in an army that little con-

structive good can be accomplished without it. Trainees come from all sections of the Islands, mingling with total strangers and *provincianos* from distant parts. Close attention, therefore, must be given to the task of assuring their proper assimilation into a compact body. There must be spirit, harmony, cooperation and a cheerful outlook. The chaplains are in a large degree responsible for realizing this particular phase of army morale. We might call it the tone or character of a given group; undoubtedly it produces greater zest and application in all lines of military training. No one appreciates this more than the officer-instructor.

The Chaplain Service is one of the branches set up in every properly organized military force. The Philippine National Defense Act declares that "The chaplains shall have charge of the religious welfare of the Army." These men are drawn from the various religious bodies in the Islands in proportion to the number of adherents to each faith. Recognizing religious welfare as a fundamental need to be provided for, the training schedule establishes regular times during which the chaplains may accomplish their mission.

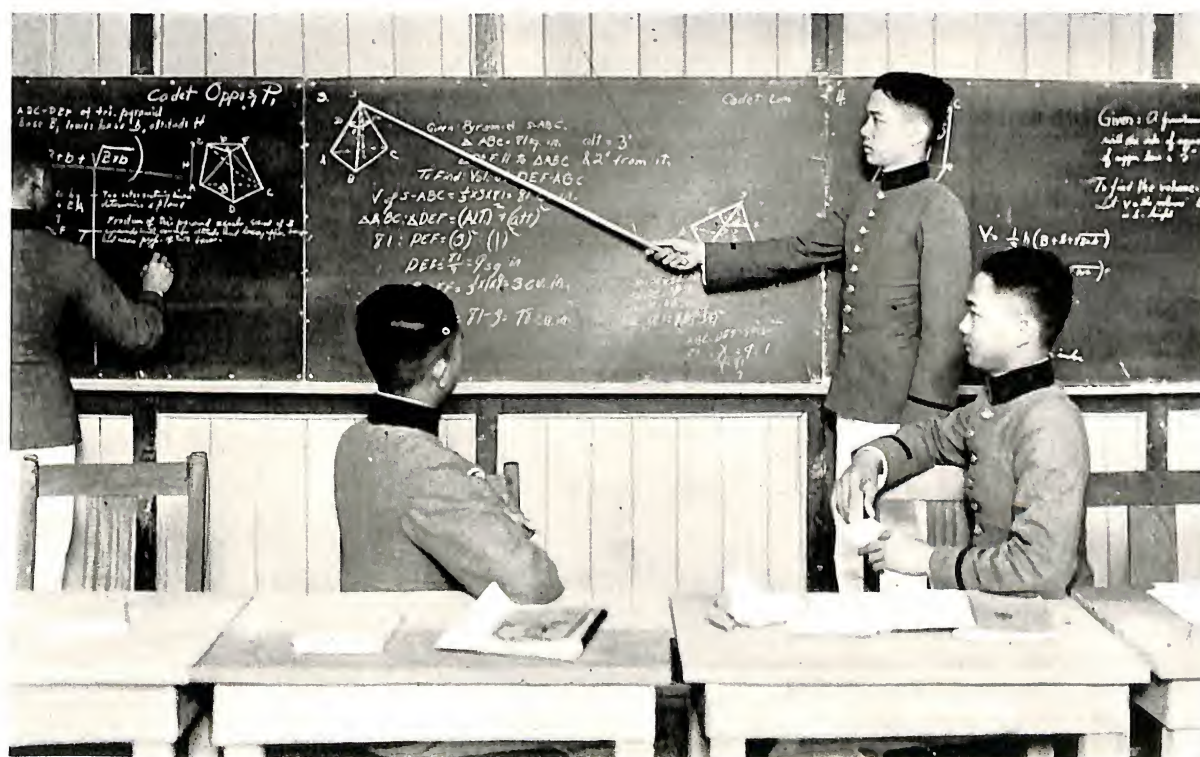
The profit to the Army and to the country at large in men with sound religious and moral character cannot be overstressed. The Chaplain Service is producing these men through religious services, instruction, moral lectures, and personal interviews and contacts. These activities are actively supported by commanding officers without exception. It goes without saying that the trainees, after their stay in the Cadres under such spiritual influence, return to their homes better men. It should be noted

how generously they respond to the ministrations of their chaplains.

At present, approximately 120,000 young men throughout the Islands have seen service in our Cadres. The Army does not claim to have produced 120,000 finished soldiers, experts in any department. That has not been the object of the program. However, the Army does take much satisfaction in a job well done within the limits imposed by the time and means at its disposal. It is justly proud of its record. The Citizen Army thus established and trained has become a valuable asset to the country at large. Nor is its usefulness restricted to times of emergency and crisis.

President Quezon, with keen foresight and long-range vision, is studying a plan to do more for these young men. Following up the splendid start made by the Army, he would open new fields of greater opportunity. The training program has been a heavy load for the Commonwealth, so that nothing will be lost of the good accomplished, he will create an agency to guide and further their advancement, to keep them ever fit to serve God and country.

When the day of Independence breaks upon an eager and awaiting people, approximately 300,000 young citizens, army trained and well schooled in their civic obligations, will stand ready for the responsibility of defending a sovereign, free people. Should the necessity arise, they would be prepared to take to the field of battle to protect their Fatherland. ★



Mathematics class at the Philippine Military Academy.

BLAST FURNACES *Needed*

The Philippines Has a Treasure in Iron Ore, but Lacks a Steel Industry That Can Take Advantage of the Good Fortune.

By Stuart Lillico

BY one of those quirks that Nature apparently delights in perpetrating, the Philippines stands almost alone in the Far East as a producer of iron ore. Japan proper has practically no such resources; Manchuria's two important iron deposits are of extremely low grade; there is a half-surveyed suspicion of ore in Chahar Province in North China. That is about all the experts have found.

Consider the Philippines, on the other hand. Investigation to date has revealed upwards of a billion tons of ore, much of it of high quality. As the result of development in the past decade, iron stands next to gold in importance among Insular mineral resources.

However, two important facts must be borne in mind in connection with this booming industry. The first is that the entire output of Philippine iron mines goes to Japan. Nippon in 1940 paid approximately \$3,000,000 for an estimated 1,260,000 tons of ore. In October alone, 91,000 tons were shipped northward by sea from the four important Philippine mines—Larap in Camarines Norte Province, Samar on half-wild Samar Island, Insular at Paracale, and Gold Star on Marinduque Island. Shipments vary widely according to market conditions, the availability of ships, and weather conditions. The figure has declined sharply each winter in the past.

The second important point is that the Philippine Islands have no steel industry of their own worth mentioning. If the Commonwealth's iron resources are to be exploited, the output must go to feed the furnaces of some industrial country, and none is available today but the hungry Nipponese blast furnaces.

Iron ore is known to exist in commercial quantities at half a dozen points in the Commonwealth. In addition to those already noted, deposits are being worked in the Bulacan district, immediately north of Manila; on northern Mindoro Island and in western Panay, south of Luzon. The Islands' most important iron ore deposit is not yet being exploited, however. The huge government-reserved deposit at Surigao, in the extreme north-eastern corner of Mindanao, has been officially estimated at 500,000,000 metric tons, but recent surveys suggest the figure may be as large as a billion tons.

The Surigao deposit was discovered in 1912 by an American engineer who noted the terrain's similarity to the Nipe Bay deposit in Cuba. Subsequent investigation



Modern Methods of Mining Reduce the Cost of Producing Philippine Iron Ore.

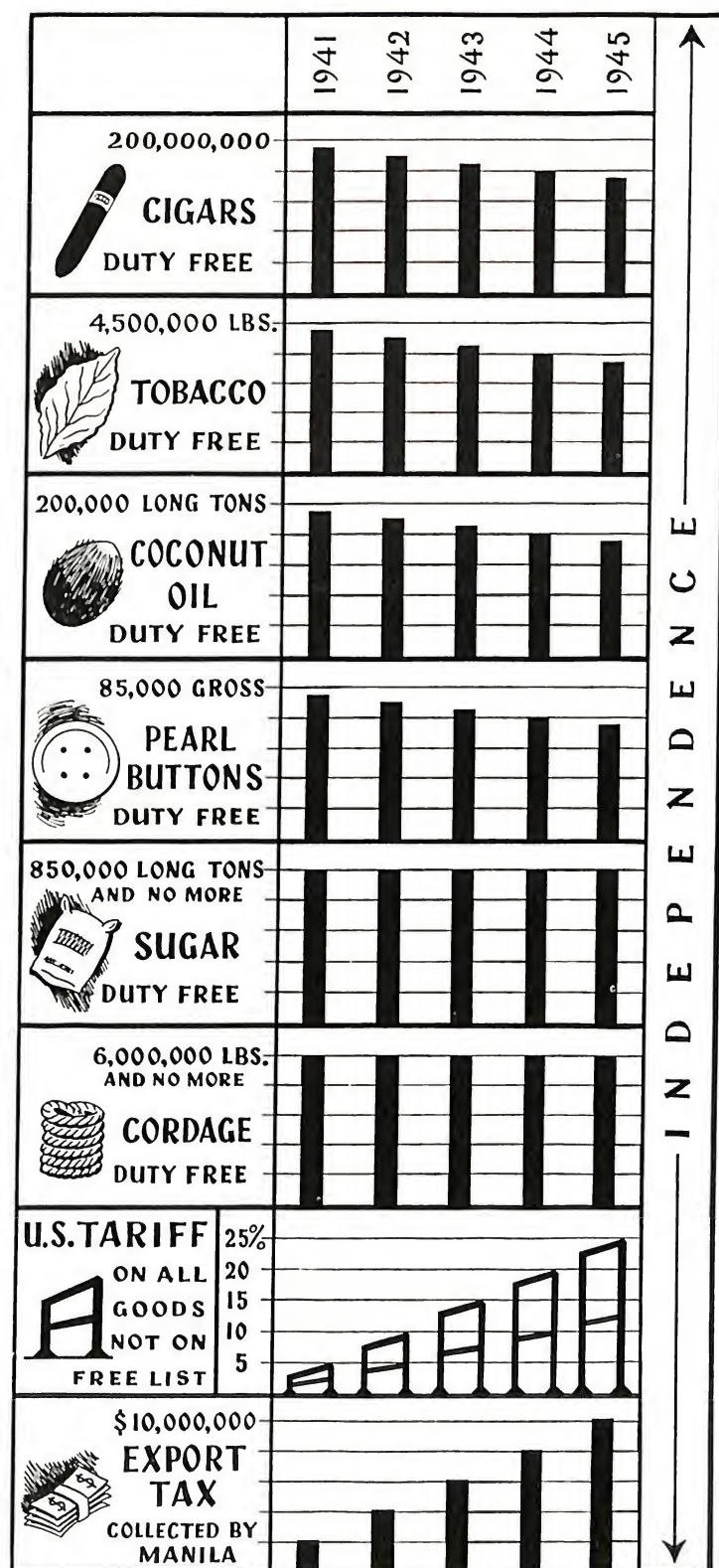
revealed deposits ranging in thickness from seven to 48 feet, about 85 per cent accessible for mining. Nearby Dahikan Bay offered natural harbor facilities within easy reach of two ore bodies aggregating 268,000,000 tons. In short, Surigao comprises probably the finest collection of iron ore in the Far East.

Soon after the Surigao wealth was discovered, the Insular government took steps to reserve the deposits for its own use. In 1914 the area was withdrawn from the public domain, and five years later the Philippine Legislature created a National Iron Company to exploit the deposit. Finally, in 1937 a program of intensive exploration and development was started. When current plans are carried out, power shovels working in open cuts will deliver ore to railway cars and a system of conveyor belts, which will dump the ore directly into the holds of ships in Dahikan Bay. From the standpoint of cheap and easy handling of the ore, Surigao is almost ideally laid out.

In one respect, however, exploitation is under a serious handicap. Surigao ore is excessively porous, tests revealing proportions of hygroscopic water as high as 37
(Turn to Page 22)

The Commonwealth Government has decided, as a matter of national policy, to sell iron ore from National Development Company deposits only to the United States. No further leases of iron or oil lands will be made to private groups.

Economic Steps to Independence



JANUARY 1, 1941, marked the dawn of a new era in Philippine-American commerce. On that day, for the first time since free trade was established in 1909, the shipment of Insular goods to the United States was subject to a general restrictive levy. The imposition—5 per cent of the standard tariff rate—marked an important step in the program of preparing Philippine economy for independence in 1946. There also went into operation the first in a series of reductions in import quotas of special commodities.

Ever since passage of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act in 1909, the Philippines has been well inside the American tariff wall. Not only have Insular sugar, coconut oil, cigars, cordage, embroideries, canned pineapple, lumber, peanuts, straw hats and other goods entered the United States without duty or quota, but American iron and steel products, cotton goods, dairy products, cigarettes, gasoline, paper, electrical equipment, toilet articles and fruit—farm and industrial products of every sort—have gone to the Philippines without levy or hindrance.

At the time free trade was being discussed after the Spanish-American War, Philippine leaders expressed the fear that Insular economy would be warped by such a gift. They were right, for Island products were channeled naturally into the eager and highly protected American market at the expense of industries that might have competed in world markets.

When the Philippine Independence Act was passed by Congress in 1934, establishing a 10-year transition period beginning November 15, 1935, it provided for gradual elimination of dependence on the free American market. An export tax equalling 5 per cent of the American tariff was to be charged on all Philippine products except those on the existing free list. This tax would be increased annually by 5 per cent until 1946, when the Islands would no longer enjoy any preference. In addition, a duty-free quota was set for sugar (coinciding with the already operating AAA crop-control minimum of 850,000 long tons), an absolute limit was decreed for cordage (6,000,000 pounds annually), and a duty-free limitation of 200,000 long tons was established in coconut oil. These restrictions became effective upon inauguration of the Commonwealth on November 15, 1935.

For a variety of reasons many branches of Insular industry faced great difficulty in adapting themselves to the "weaning" process. One of the most important causes was the steady deterioration of normal trade throughout the world. Elaborate plans for opening new markets for

Philippine goods in Asia and the Old World had to be scrapped.

When it became apparent that many Philippine industries would be unable to survive the imposition of even the first 5 per cent levy, officials in Washington and Manila held an economic conference to study the problem intensively. The outcome was a series of recommendations, which in turn formed the basis of the 1939 Tydings-Kocialkowski amendments to the Independence Act.

Under the new program, plans for an all-inclusive export tax were dropped, and four of the Commonwealth's principal products were put on a quota basis beginning January 1, 1940, the quota to be decreased each year by 5 per cent. These items, and the quantities that were admitted free of duty during 1940, were as follows:

Cigars—200,000,000 cigars.

Scrap and filler tobacco—4,500,000 pounds.

Coconut oil—200,000 long tons.

Pearl buttons—850,000 gross.

The original quantitative duty-free limitations on sugar and rope—850,000 long tons and 6,000,000 pounds, respectively—set by the Independence Act (and modified by the Cordage Act of June, 1935) were retained, but the stipulation was added that not a single pound of cordage might be shipped beyond 6,000,000 pounds, even though the producers were willing to pay the full American duty. In this respect, the Islands are in a peculiar position, since foreign countries exporting cordage to the United States may ship any quantity they care to, provided the tariff is paid on entry.

Another minor change, but one of considerable importance to Manila's expanding needlework trade, stipulated that the duty on embroidered goods be based on the actual increase in valuation resulting from the work done in the Philippines. This takes cognizance of the fact that most Manila needlework is for American firms who send half-finished clothing to the Islands to be decorated by dexterous and highly trained Filipino women.

Thus, except for cigars, filler and scrap tobacco, coconut oil and pearl buttons (which are under decreasing quotas), Philippine products enjoying American tariff protection will pay a percentage of the United States duties as export tax, as originally provided. Accordingly, since the first day of 1941 the cost of exporting most Philippine products to America has been materially increased. This annual rise in cost will continue until the Philippine Commonwealth becomes completely independent in 1946, when the Islands will be cut off completely from their protection in the American market.

The new export taxes are expected to yield approximately \$35,000,000 in the next five years, assuming that shipments to the United States remain at their present volume. Of this total, about 90 per cent will be paid by sugar exporters. The money is earmarked for the complete retirement of the Philippine bonded debt in the United States, and is expected to put Insular finances on a sound footing in preparation for 1946, with a probable cash surplus of between \$13,000,000 and \$16,000,000.

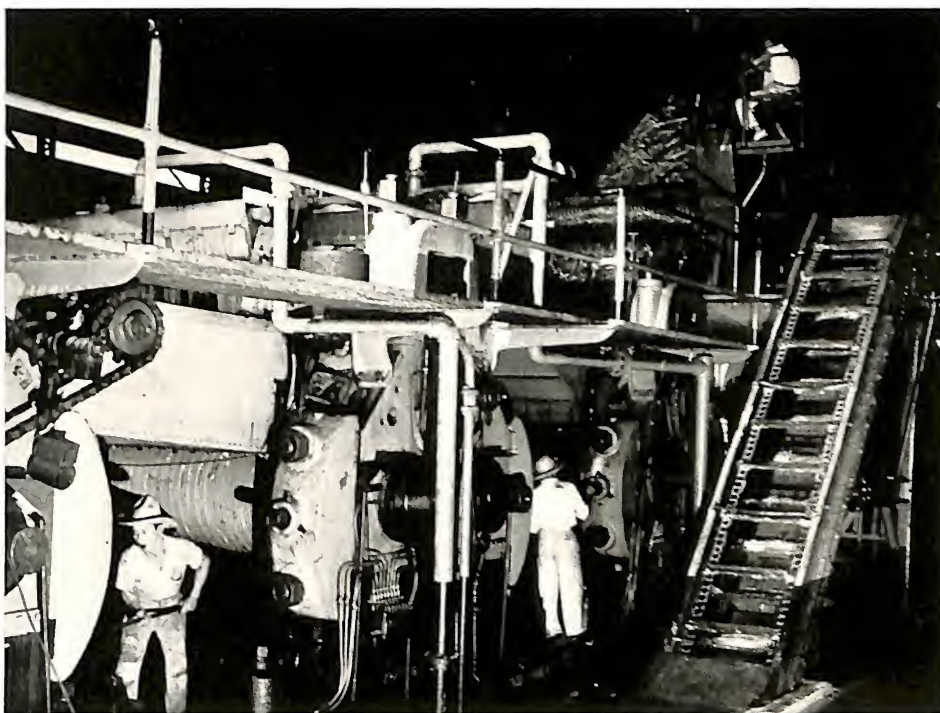
On the other side of the picture, although the amended Independence Act forbids a Philippine tariff on American goods, some decline in shipments is likely. This will be the result of a lowering of the general income in the wake of declining sales to the United States. In past years a slightly favorable merchandise balance has enabled the Islands to pay for expensive American industrial goods. Recently, however, the trend has been reversed and the Islands, instead of having a balance to meet freight, insurance and other invisible non-Philippine expenses, have been compelled to draw on the credit obtained through sales of gold and the refund of excise taxes by the United States Treasury.

This unfavorable tendency is principally due to the limitations on Philippine products already imposed by operation of the Independence Law within the past five years. The result has been a decline in both value and volume of Insular exports to the United States. This trend will be aggravated by the export tax and quota system that went into effect this year. ★



Philippine Sugar, as Represented by the Insular Sugar Refining Plant Near Manila, Faces a Period of Readjustment in Preparation for Independence

American Machinery manufacturers have an important market in the Philippines.



THE *Story*

THE MAGAZINES MISSED *By Samuel Gaches*

IMAGINE a 50-car railroad train pulling out of Akron, Ohio, headed for deepwater terminals at Philadelphia. Simultaneously, another 50-car train is leaving Wenatchee, Washington, for Seattle. The first is loaded with rubber goods and machinery; the second with apples. The following day, similar trains chuff out of Detroit and Woonsocket, filled to capacity with automobiles and cotton textiles. And the next day the shipments are from the Imperial Valley of California and the cigarette factories of Durham, North Carolina. Every day of the year the procession continues. For each trainload, cash has been deposited in a safe American bank. This is the picture of the United States' export trade to the Philippine Commonwealth.

American newspapers and magazines during 1939 and 1940 published an interesting collection of articles dealing with the Philippines. The subject matter was diversified. The majority were "surveys," designed to prove that the Filipinos had changed their mind about the desirability of independence. The problem of defending the Islands—either as a detached nation or as an element in American grand strategy—was a favorite theme. Manila politics came in for attention. In addition, the presence of numerous Japanese colonists at Davao was viewed with alarm, and the general Nipponese "threat" was often considered.

There was some discussion of American investments in the Philippines and their future under independence. Writers made note of some extraordinarily successful gold mines. But, strangely enough, little attention has ever been paid to the one subject that is of immediate interest

to millions of American farmers, factory workers, manufacturers, shippers and merchants—the \$100,000,000 annual sale of American products to the Philippine Islands and the steady expansion of what is probably the United States' last normal overseas market. This is the story the magazines have missed.

The most encouraging element of this business is that it is steadily expanding. Just as the \$100,000,000 total for 1939 exceeded the figures for 1938 by some 11 per cent, so the trade for 1940 is certain to be better than for the previous year. On the basis of 1939 returns, 105 different American products found their best overseas market in the Philippines. In 55 other cases, the Islands were second best. That is "big news" in the most fundamental sense of the phrase.

Fifty-five thousand American cars and trucks operate over some 9,000 miles of Philippine roads. About 7,000 miles are first-class surfaced national highways that have been built and maintained by the Commonwealth and the preceding governments. Manila imports more American automobiles and trucks than any other port in the Far East. Furthermore, the Philippines is the best Eastern market for American tire casings and tubes, and one of the best in the world.

Gasoline and fuel oil are major Philippine imports from the United States; the bulk of \$3,073,754 worth of gasoline and \$876,470 of oil bought in 1939 was American. Half a dozen oil companies have important investments in terminals, filling stations, agencies and equip-

(Turn to Page 21)

LABOR . . .

By Hon. Jose Avelino

and the Commonwealth

THE coming of the Americans in 1898 wrought many changes in the Philippine Islands, not only in political thought and institutions, but in social and economic life as well. For untold centuries prior to 1898, agriculture was almost the only occupation of the Filipinos. Their placid agrarian life was disturbed by Yankee enterprise; as the result, especially during the past two or three decades, the country has been going through a period of rapid industrialization. Coincident with this development, the working population has increased, while labor problems of all forms and magnitude have arisen.

In recent years particularly, labor problems have become relatively serious. Improvement of labor and living conditions and maintenance of harmony between Capital and Labor have required ever increasing attention from the law-makers. Every session of the Legislature sees the introduction of new labor measures.

The Philippine Constitution declares that "the promotion of social justice to insure the well-being and economic security of all the people should be the concern of the State," and that "the State shall afford protection to labor, especially to working women and minors, and shall regulate the relations between labor and capital in industry." Further, "the State may provide for compulsory arbitration."

The National Assembly has passed a number of laws to implement these provisions. Recent enactments, for example, provide for an eight-hour working day, prohibit Sunday labor without additional pay, regulate the time and manner of wage payment, extend the Workmen's Compensation Act, authorize the Secretary of Labor to promulgate safety regulations, and create a Court of Industrial Relations empowered to arbitrate and settle industrial and agrarian disputes.

While these laws have in a large measure improved working conditions, labor continues to be vocal. Filipino workers are now conscious of their rights and seek a better place in society. The cry for increased wages, union recognition and collective bargaining is particularly prominent. Fortunately, this fight has not been characterized by serious hostility and violence. However, Philippine unions have not yet acquired the strength and power that characterize labor in some other countries.

One of the first laws passed by the National Assembly protects the right of laborers to unite for collective

bargaining. Nevertheless, many years may have to pass before our unions have sufficient coherence and strength to meet their employers on a footing of equality. In my opinion, the problem of how far the Government should go to bolster Labor's bargaining power is one that requires immediate solution.

Although labor demands continue, comparative quiet reigns today. Threats of strikes increase, but actual strikes are fewer. This may be because the Government has provided ample machinery for settling labor differences. Most demands are compromised, while many threatened strikes are averted through either mediation by the Department of Labor or arbitration by the Court of Industrial Relations. Employers and employees alike have learned to accept the intervention of these agencies as a matter of course. In most cases, the parties themselves seek it. These two agencies have made a distinct contribution to improving the conditions of the working class and bettering relations between Capital and Labor.

Social security legislation is now engaging the attention of both the Government and labor leaders. The Philippines has had an Employers' Liability Act since 1908, and a Workmen's Compensation Law for more than a decade. However, labor today demands protection from old age, sickness, unemployment and the like. Before long, concrete and definite proposals must be submitted to the National Assembly. The first is likely to be in regard to unemployment.

Coupled with widespread economic distress and worldwide unrest, the Philippines have many peculiar problems. Geography—separation of the Commonwealth into several thousand islands and islets—renders labor movement difficult; the seasonal character of many types of employment automatically throws laborers out of work at the expiration of certain periods every year; the exodus of young people from schools and colleges with no ready jobs at hand—all these account for the growing seriousness of unemployment in this country.

The Commonwealth Government realizes that most of its labor problems will continue for some time, being concomitants of industrial progress. In seeking the proper solution, the Administration is guided not only by local experience, but also by the experience of other countries, especially the United States. ★

SPAIN'S bloodless conquest of the Philippine Islands is unique in the annals of colonization. The principal reason for this was that Magellan in 1521 found a dis-united group of completely independent tribes. In addition, however, the phenomenal spread of Christianity through the archipelago gave the Spanish priests a hold on Filipino loyalty that made armed force largely unnecessary. Not until 1822—three centuries after Magellan—did Spain have to put a garrison in the Islands.

The history of Spain in the Philippines begins with Magellan's discovery of what he called the Islands of San Lazaro in recognition of the holy day on which he sighted them. Soon the navigator was on cordial terms with many of the native tribes. Peace pacts were ratified, and the "Indians" often brought food to the Spanish soldiers. However, on Mactan Island the Spanish did meet resistance, and it was there that Magellan died trying to cover the retreat of his men to their boats.

Actual settlement of the Philippines began in 1564 when Miguel Legazpi, aided by Andres de Urdaneta, an earlier adventurer turned Augustinian monk, arrived from Mexico with four ships and 400 men. When, at Cebú, Legazpi's efforts to win over the natives failed, he realized the necessity of proving the Spaniards' superiority at arms. Once this was done, however, the captain showed his tact and vision by making friendly pacts with the natives and befriending their leaders. It was this policy that won the Philippines for Spain without further bloodshed. When Legazpi died in 1572, the whole archipelago was under Spanish rule.



St. Augustine Church in Manila Was Built by the Spaniards in 1599.

Spain IN THE PHILIPPINES

By Dr. David Rubio

Curator of the Hispanic Room at the Library of Congress, and Professor of Spanish-American History at Catholic University, Washington.

One of the most interesting aspects of Philippine history is the rapid conversion of the native population to Christianity. The Augustinians came with Legazpi. In 1577 the Franciscans arrived, followed in 1581 by the Jesuits. The Dominicans came in 1587 and the Recollects in 1606. Ministers to bodily wants as well as spiritual needs, these priests found no difficulty in converting the natives to Catholicism. Morga, in describing the work of these missionaries, tells of the assiduity with which the natives embraced the Catholic faith. "No native province resists religion or does not want it," he wrote. The Filipinos attended sacraments with great devotion. Many times, because of the scarcity of priests, they had to wait a whole day to reach the confessional box.

The effect of Christianity on the life of the people was notable. Woman's position was elevated, temperance was encouraged, slavery was lessened and usury was attacked. That the real conquest of the Philippines was accomplished by these missionaries is shown by the ridiculously small military force maintained to support the Catholic king.

The missionaries, of course, had another important effect on Philippine life. The native culture was submerged almost completely by an incoming tide of Spanish learning and tradition.

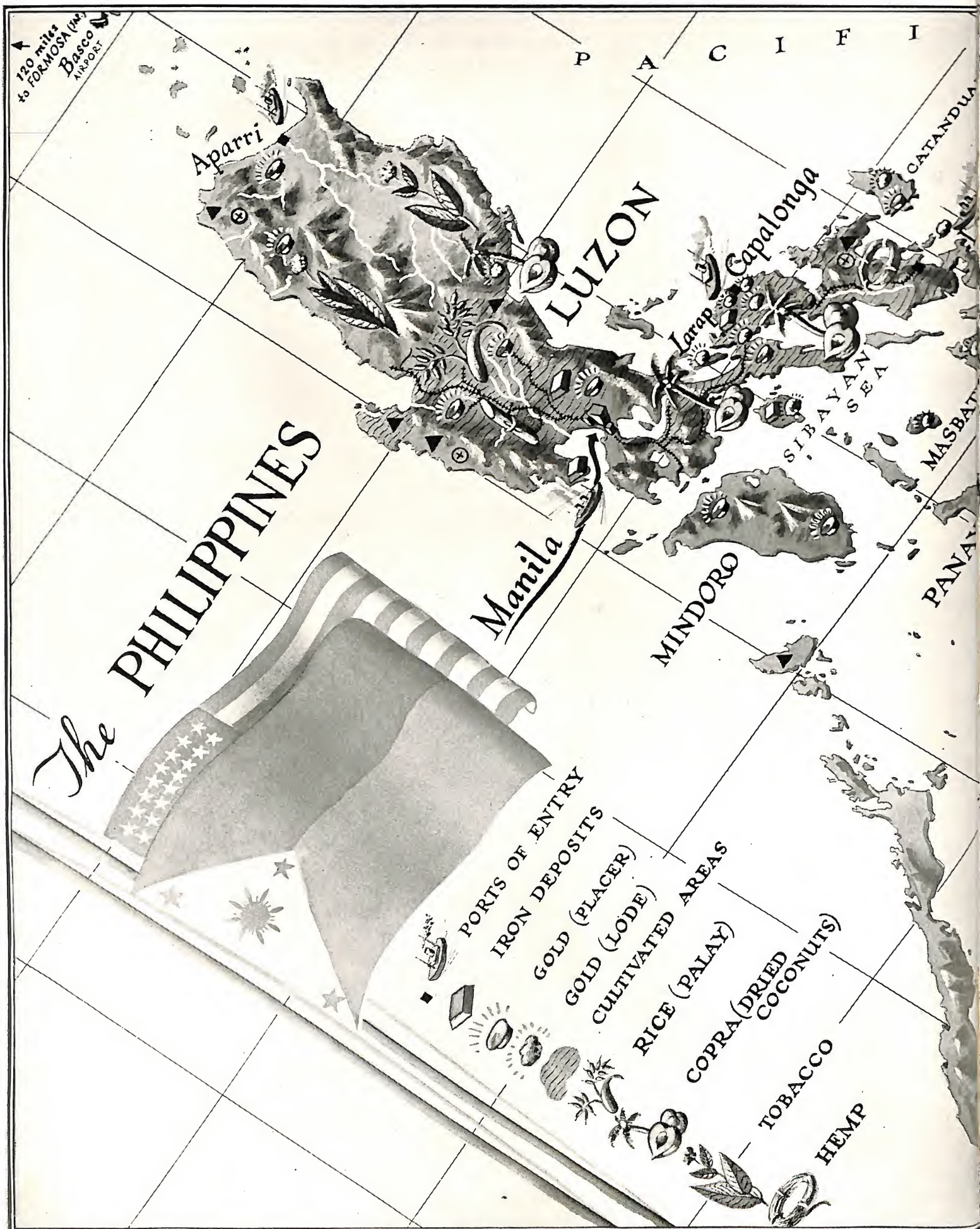
The first schools were parochial, where students learned the precepts of Christianity while studying reading and writing. In music, Filipinos showed great adaptability: from the earliest days Manila had splendid choirs. Even in the provinces, this educational process went on constantly. Land grantees were required to instruct their slaves in the Faith, as well as in reading and writing, when no friars were near.

Slaves were also taught arts and trades, for which they showed great aptitude. The women quickly mastered needlework.

In 1593 the friars brought Manila its first printing press. As publishing facilities increased, many works that we consider monumental even today appeared. "Flora de Filipinas," published in Manila by the great Fray Manuel Blanco, has never been surpassed.

In 1601 the Jesuits founded the College of San Jose.

(Turn to Page 19)



Readers may obtain copies of this map without charge by writing to



FILIPINO WOMEN

Make a New World

By Pilar N. Ravelo



*Mrs. Josefa Llanes Escoda,
Organizer of the Philippine
Girl Scout Movement.*

FORTY YEARS of American rule has revolutionized woman's position in the Philippines. Three or four decades ago she was content in her role as "queen" within the four walls of her home; today, she is a political power and a force for national progress.

Prior to the coming of Magellan in 1521, Filipino women enjoyed equality with men. Queen Sima and Princess Urduja were among the women rulers who administered laws as efficiently as the men did. They held the family purse, engaged in business, and were economic consultants to their husbands. Philippine court records are full of instances in which a woman took up her husband's fight as her own. But feminine prowess was nullified under Spanish rule. Women were relegated to the background. The man became lord and master.

With the arrival of the Americans in 1898 and the introduction of liberal public education, women awakened and began to demand observance of their rights. The first institution of learning for women—the *Instituto de Mujeres*—was established by Rosa Sevilla de Alvero in 1900. As early as 1902, agitation for better laws was started by *La Liga Femenina de la Paz*. In 1905, Miss Concepcion Felix organized the *Asociacion Femenista Filipina*. Among its aims were the suppression of immorality, the regulation of work in factories, elimination of the practice of allowing parents to parcel out their children as servants in payment of debts, and the selection of women for municipal and provincial education councils. Though this group accomplished little in a concrete sense, its aims served as a standard for future years.

In 1912, two famous suffragettes, Carrie Chapmann Catt and Dr. Aletta Jacobs of Holland, visited the Philippines and urged the women to join the world feminist movement. The first woman's club was founded as the result, with Sofia Reyes de Veyra as one of the incorporators. From this club stem the 900 women's clubs now found throughout the Philippines. Agitation for feminine suffrage followed, but the movement was hope-

lessly premature. Not until 1918, when Governor General Francis Harrison, in his message to the Philippine Legislature, recommended votes for Filipino women, did the idea receive any popular support. But although bill after bill was introduced, nothing concrete resulted.

The women were persistent, however, and in 1933, Governor General Frank Murphy signed a feminine suffrage bill. Before the bill could take effect, the Commonwealth Constitution was drafted, stipulating that women would be granted the vote only if 300,000 went to the polls at a special plebiscite within two years and signified their approval. As the result of a strenuous campaign, the women obtained about 500,000 votes in 1937. Today, many elective positions are held by women.

An aftermath of the suffrage victory was a demand for eradication of obsolete laws in the Civil Code. The first result was amendment of the *paraphernal* law, which gave the husband unqualified control over his wife's property. As the result of revision, women may now dispose of their own property whenever they wish, and husbands cannot touch it without permission.

A year ago the Philippine Association of University Women submitted to the Speaker of the National Assembly eight proposed laws to improve the legal status of women. To date, however, no action has been taken.

Few movements progress without leaders. Typical of the Filipino women who have led the struggle for emancipation are Mrs. Asuncion Arriola Perez, executive secretary of the Associated Charities; Mrs. Pilar Hidalgo Lim, president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs of the Philippines, and Mrs. Josefa Llanes Escoda, chairman and organizer of the Girl Scout Movement of

(Turn to Page 20)

IN 1904 the Philippine Insular government appropriated \$149,100 for public health purposes. By 1938 the figure had risen to \$2,191,963, the equivalent of 19 cents for every man, woman and child in the Commonwealth. If municipal and provincial expenditures on health work is added, the figure rises to 22.5 cents per capita.

This steady increase in appropriations for public health in the Philippine Islands speaks well for the progressive nature of the government. Nevertheless, our physicians are not satisfied.

"Just a little more money," they plead, "and we'll give our nation the best health record in the Far East."

As proof of what "just a little more money" will do they point to the record of some of the big Philippine sugar "centrals." Their annual expenditure on health and sanitation averages slightly more than the government's; the increase, however, has distinctly improved sickness and mortality records. As their immediate goal, government health men want Manila and the provinces to raise their appropriations to 50 cents per capita.

To show where today's appropriations for public health go, let us look at a typical province and a typical town. Excellent examples are the province of Occidental Negros and the town of Silay, one of the most prosperous in that part of the Commonwealth.

In accordance with the Philippine law, the province devotes at least 5 per cent of its total budget to health work. In addition, each municipality uses 5 per cent of its income for the same purpose. This fund is occasionally augmented by grants from Manila for the purchase of medicine or the construction of new dispensaries. Thus, in 1939 a total of \$46,500 was available, of which 75 per cent was used for salaries.

Occidental Negros has 24 towns and one city, with a total population of 753,788. The province is divided into 19 sanitary districts, each with a physician in charge. Populations of these districts range from 25,000 to 66,000. At Bacolod City, the provincial capital, a government general hospital has 100 beds. Scattered through the province are four maternity hospitals, 32 child health centers, and 27 dispensaries and charity clinics.

Fifteen physicians are employed in the maternity hospitals, while the general hospital at Bacolod City has three resident physicians (including the director) and four interns. Each of the child health centers has a qualified nurse, and the province has 62 licensed midwives who have completed at least a year's training in a maternity hospital. Scattered through the province are 52 sanitary inspectors—an average of one inspector to each 15,000 population.

The city of Bacolod and two other towns have running water. Other sections of the province have a total of 586 artesian wells. Although this is an average of 21 wells to a town, actually several have more than a hundred, while two have none at all.

Occidental Negros boasts of 158 physicians in private practice. A few of these are in the employ of the prov-

Can the **COMMONWEALTH** *Buy* **Public Health?**

By Dr. Sixto Y. Orosa

ince's sugar "centrals." All of the 17 "centrals" and three large lumber mills have their own hospitals or infirmaries. Two of these industrial hospitals are particularly well managed, and one enjoys the reputation of being better equipped than any in Manila itself.

In considering the results of this situation, it should be borne in mind that Occidental Negros is one of the richest provinces in the Commonwealth, that its total of hospitals, infirmaries and clinics is somewhat above the national average (some provinces have no maternity hospitals at all), that the sanitary facilities are better than average and that the per capita health appropriation is greater than most other provinces. The mortality rate in 1939 was 16.82. The figure for the entire Commonwealth was 16.53, and for the United States, 10.7. Of the Occidental Negros deaths, 92.97 per cent occurred without medical attention. In other words, although this province has a generally favorable health record, more time and money must be spent before western standards are approached.

Now let us examine the town of Silay, the "Paris of Negros" and one of the most progressive in the province. Its population in 1939 was 39,571. The Silay sanitary division is under the direction of a physician, assisted by four nurses and two sanitary inspectors. There is a child health center, and a 16-bed maternity hospital with a physician, two nurses and four midwives. One nurse visits government schools, treating skin diseases and similar minor ailments.

The 10 private physicians in active practice in Silay are generally alert and well trained. About 25 per cent of their service is rendered to the poor without charge. The big provincial hospital in Bacolod City is only 10 miles away by an asphalt road. Nevertheless, in spite of these comparatively favorable facilities, only 16 per cent of those who died in 1939 had medical attendance. Actually, only 8 per cent can be said to have had adequate medical service prior to death, since many of the rest were seen by the doctor only on the last day.

It is interesting to note that about 75 per cent of

(Turn to Page 24)

Crossroads OF THE WORLD

By E. Wallace Moore

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—all 7,000 of them—stand at the crossroads of the great Oriental trade routes. Rich in agriculture and minerals, its people an easy-going, lovable, happy-spirited lot, the Archipelago in all its overpowering beauty and natural wealth has for centuries tempted empire-builders. The mark left by repeated invaders, oriental and occidental, is evident in Las Filipinas today. The people are in the truest sense of the word a blend of the East and the West, of old and new, of progressive and conservative.

The Philippines is fast becoming a focal point for world travelers. This has been emphasized by the arrival of Pan American Airways' giant Clippers which maintain excellent service from Manila eastward to San Francisco and westward to Hongkong, and are preparing to push southward to Singapore. N.Y.K. and the American President Lines, the Dutch K.P.M. and the Canadian Pacific Lines, offer a wide range of surface accommodations, bringing the most out-of-the-way parts of the world within easy reach.

Access to the Philippines, which for so long was inadequately served and in consequence received little consideration from the intending traveler, has converted these beautiful, healthful, tropical islands into a first-rate tourist attraction. Furthermore, the Commonwealth is the only country outside the Western Hemisphere which Americans are free to visit today.

Here is novelty; a fascinating native charm; a gracious way of living surviving from the days of old Spain. Here is variety. No land offers more.

First of all, there is Manila, a growing port and capi-

tal of the ambitious young Philippine Commonwealth, a city of modern convenience that retains its medieval charm and the tempo of native life. Furthermore, hotel facilities are famous throughout the East; the Manila Hotel is talked about wherever world travelers congregate.

In northern Luzon, the traveler sees mountain people living as most men lived 2,000 years ago, building miraculous rice terraces and storing precious mountain water. Native cloth of great beauty is woven from pineapple and maguey fibers as it was done in Moses' day.

In the southern islands he visits the enormous sugar "centrals" and abaca plantations, the coconut groves and rattan forests. Still another mode of living prevails here, the nipa hut built high above the ground on bamboo stilts, with a bamboo ladder in lieu of steps.

Still farther south are the Moros—Mohammedans who came from Sumatra in the remote past and brought their culture and belief with them. Here, in and about picturesque Jolo, are pearl divers, gorgeous brasswork, fine steel blades, hand-wrought goods of the most primitive and delicate sorts. Here the Sultan of Sulu lives, surrounded by his 300 or more wives.

Of variety, there is no end for the adventurous traveler who comes to the Philippines.

Travel to and from the Islands is no longer difficult or complicated. Arrangements can be made by any reliable tourist agency. Once arrived at Manila, the visitor can depend on the Philippine Tourist Bureau, a semi-official agency of the Commonwealth Government, to facilitate his travels to any part of the 7,000 islands that comprise Las Filipinas. ★



At Manila's Piers, Ships of all Nationalities Dock.



Upper Left: *Old Spanish Church
at Capiz.*



Upper Right: *Taal Vista Lodge,
Near Manila.*



Right: *Highway Bridge at Sabang,
Batangas Province.*



President Quezon on the Tagatay Links, Cavite.

THE ISLANDS WATCH

Congress' Actions

By Julius C. Edelstein

THE PHILIPPINES, like other areas under the American flag, will watch Congress during the coming year for actions having a direct or indirect impact upon their national life. It is sometimes forgotten that 16,000,000 Filipinos are as immediately affected by congressional legislation as the citizens of Wisconsin or Rhode Island.

In a closely knit world, where economic relations span oceans and continents without regard for distance, even locally-directed legislation, designed to affect only the sharecroppers of Louisiana or the migrant farm workers of Colorado, may have a direct and powerful effect in the most distant *barrios* of the Philippines.

The legislature of the Commonwealth Government, under its Constitution, has complete power over the internal economy and affairs of the island nation. But Congress retains and often exercises a power to legislate on matters of tremendous concern to the Philippines. It was for this reason that the Tydings-McDuffie Act provided that the Philippines should be represented in Congress by a Resident Commissioner, who should have the privilege of participating in debates and deliberation, but not the right to vote. In practice the Commissioner concerns himself only with legislation which has an effect upon the Philippines. The range of such legislation, however, is tremendous.

Legislation to renew or replace the present sugar quota control system must inevitably affect the Philippines, since the Islands supply approximately one-seventh of the sugar requirements of the United States. Any attempt to reduce the Philippine quota would raise the entire subject of the mutual obligations entered into by the United States and the Filipino people under the terms of the Independence Act. Nevertheless some sugar interests have discussed the possibility of curtailing the Philippine quota at the current congressional session.

Any revisions of the present monetary structure of the United States would have the most immediate repercussion in the Islands. The Philippine *peso* is tied to the American dollar and any readjustments in the gold content of the one would reflect on the buying power of the

other. Moreover, the Philippines has been supplying large amounts of gold to the United States, and any shift in the value of gold would be a matter of intimate concern to Insular economy.

Through its copra and coconut oil industry the Philippines has a tremendous interest in measures affecting the fats and oils market of the United States. Proposals to increase or decrease the internal revenue or processing tax on coconut oil, or to give a competitive advantage to cottonseed oil would have an immediate reaction in the coconut plantations of the Philippines.

Previous Congresses have provided that processing taxes collected on Philippine sugar should be repaid to the Commonwealth treasury. There is also an authorization on record for the payment to the Philippines of approximately \$24,000,000 to compensate for the losses suffered by the Philippine Government when its currency reserves, deposited in dollars in the United States treasury, were reduced through devaluation of the American dollar. Both these authorizations may figure in proposals for defense expenditures in the Philippines.

The entire subject of national defense, which will most certainly preoccupy the next Congress, and probably several subsequent Congresses, is of immediate interest to the Philippines. The Commonwealth is on the outer rim of the American defense establishments in the Pacific Ocean. The Asiatic Fleet is stationed at Manila, and American troops man the main strategic points in the Islands. Defense measures contemplated by the American Government have as great significance for the Commonwealth, for its security and future relations with both the Far East and the Western Hemisphere, as for the security of New York and San Francisco.

A move to fortify Guam—or to abandon Guam—has as great meaning for Manila as for Washington.

Similarly, the Congress with its broad power to levy embargoes, affect foreign policy and, in the last analysis, to declare war, has a supreme and ultimate influence on the lives and fate of all Filipinos. The deliberations of the 77th Congress will be as closely watched in Manila as in any city of the United States. ★

Professor in Government

RUPERT EMERSON—or Dr. Rupert Emerson—has been director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions of the Department of the Interior since May 2, 1940, having succeeded Dr. Ernest Gruening, who was named Governor of Alaska a year ago. Emerson is still a stranger to many of those interested in Philippine and territorial affairs, mainly because he is a modest unostentatious figure who prefers getting work done to being seen.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes brought Emerson directly from Harvard University where Emerson was—and is—a Professor of Government. Emerson has taken a leave of absence from Harvard, where he had taught for 13 years, to try himself at this new job.

The Director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions has administrative jurisdiction, as the functionary of the Secretary of the Interior, over the Philippines (as long as the Commonwealth remains under United States sovereignty), Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, and Alaska. The exact duties of the Director, and the exact nature of his administrative jurisdiction are problems which are daily being worked out by rule-of-thumb, giving added zest and importance to Emerson's job.

Before his appointment, Emerson had never held a

public post, nor had he been involved in politics. He spent considerable time in the Far East, during 1932 and 1933, collecting material for a book on British administration in Malaya and Netherlands government in the Dutch East Indies. The book, "Malaysia. A Study in Direct and Indirect Rule," is a standard book on the affairs of that region.



Dr. Rupert Emerson

Emerson himself is a physical stand-out because of his extraordinary height, and his lean and friendly demeanor. He looks very much like a campus figure, dressing plainly and in keeping with his scholastic background. He has a sharp face, a drawl, and the plain engaging personality of a man interested in people as well as in personalities.

Starting virtually from "scratch" in Philippine affairs, Emerson has become extraordinarily well acquainted with Philippine politics and economics, and now plays a vigorous role in Insular developments in Washington. ★

Spain in the Philippines (from Page 11)

which flourished until the Jesuits were expelled in 1768. In 1611 this university was incorporated into the University of Santo Tomás, giving courses in medicine and pharmacy. The Pontifical University of Santo Tomás, founded by Fray Miguel de Benavides with a bequest of 1,500 pesos, offered instruction in theology, philosophy and the humanities, as well as the learned professions of those days. The university today is the oldest under the American flag, and its influence throughout the centuries has been tremendous.

Nor was the missionaries' work restricted to spiritual or literary fields. They built Manila—with their own hands in many cases. Chirino, recalling the work of Father Antonio Sedeño, a Jesuit, tells us that Father Sedeño not only "moved stones by his eloquence" but also inspired the archbishop to build the first stone house in Manila. Personally directing its construction, he taught the natives to hew stones, to burn lime and to plan buildings. So popular did he become because of his skill and so anxious was he to help the people with their problems that practically all of his time was given to building. Chinese decorators and painters were hired to adorn churches and monasteries. The first fort constructed in

Manila, El Guia, was done under the padre's direction. Largely because of Father Sedeña's work, Manila today is, architecturally speaking, one of the pleasantest cities of the East.

As for the government of the Islands, the main change brought about by the Spaniards was the creation of a strong central regime. They did not abolish the existing local governments. It was not Spanish policy to trample underfoot and completely disregard existing native administration, no matter how poor it was. At the head of each *barrio* or local unit was a *cabeza de barangay*. As these minor *barangayes* were grouped into larger units or towns, the former *datos* were elected captains and "little governors." Gradually the several social classes were suppressed.

The policy of the home government toward the "Indian," whether Aztec or Malayan, was always one of great concern for his spiritual and material welfare. There is no doubt that some governors disregarded completely the famous *Leyes de Indias* (Laws of the Indies), but most seem to have done their best to improve the conditions of the native. Santiago de Vera, one of the most enlightened Philippine governors, commissioned Father

(Turn to Page 23)

Filipino Women Make New World (from Page 14)

the Philippines. Their stories are the history of the feminist campaign in the Islands, and their achievements are those of all Filipino women.

No one in the Philippines has worked harder for the poor than has Asuncion Arriola Perez, executive secretary since 1923 of the government-supported Associated Charities. In recognition of her work, President Quezon appointed her to the official committee to study and revise the Eight Hour Labor Law, and recently Mrs. Perez was given a place on the National Security Board. She is the only feminine member of either of these groups. The National Unemployment Council, which she organized, was forerunner of the National Unemployment Board (now called the National Relief Administration).

Mrs. Perez' work is not confined to social welfare. She contributes articles to magazines regularly and has written "Love, Courtship and Marriage," a book based on actual marital cases brought to her attention. She lectures on social work at the University of the Philippines and at the Union College in Manila, and is an active leader of the feminist movement. Mrs. Perez is the wife of the director of the Bureau of Science Library and is the mother of three children.

In 1936, Mrs. Perez represented the Philippines at the National Conference of Social Workers at Atlantic City, and the same year she made a study of social conditions among Filipino laborers in America. On this trip she also represented the Methodist Church of the Philippines at the General Conference of the Methodist Church in Columbus, Ohio.

A militant suffragist, leader of half a million Filipino women in the suffrage plebiscite, president since 1931 of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, an efficient housewife and the mother of five children—these are a few of the accomplishments of Pilar Hidalgo Lim. Genial and energetic, Mrs. Lim has become as prominent as her husband, Brigadier General Vincente Lim of the Philippine Army, the first Filipino to be graduated from West Point.

An honor graduate from the State University in 1913, Mrs. Lim spent 10 years of quiet married life before she accompanied Major Lim to the United States in 1924. At that time she distinguished herself by a series of lectures before American women's organizations. On their return to Manila, Mrs. Lim became active in club work and in 1931 was elected president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, a post to which she has been re-elected five consecutive times.

It was during her third term that the women's suffrage drive reached its climax. Mrs. Lim headed the National Council of Women which mapped the 1937 plebiscite campaign; she and other leaders stumped the provinces and remote towns to appeal to the feminine population. As a result, the suffragettes polled 447,725 votes, greatly exceeding the number required by the Constitution.

But this was only the beginning. Mrs. Lim, through



Mrs. Perez

Mrs. Lim

her 900 women's clubs all over the Philippines, undertook feminine political education, too. She and her helpers organized nursery classes, set up diet kitchens to train housewives, established homecraft classes and began a sweeping campaign against illiteracy, sending teachers into the field to instruct illiterates. Now, the NFWC is training women in a wide variety of "emergency" activities, such as first aid and home hygiene, making bandages, sewing clothes, child nursing, food conservation, and recruiting for volunteer work.

For organization work and administrative ability, Josefa Llanes Escoda is supreme. She organized the first Boys' Club in 1937, initiated a National Girls' Week in 1936 and founded the Girl Scout Movement of the Philippines.

As field secretary of the Anti-Leprosy Society and as social organizing secretary of the anti-tuberculosis section of the Bureau of Health, Mrs. Escoda has visited almost every corner of the Philippines. She organized the first leper rehabilitation service for the Philippine Anti-Leprosy Society in 1929; a report on her findings was considered most important by the Leonard Wood Memorial.

Mrs. Escoda is never without friends. A year ago, while abroad to study Girl Scouting, she charmed many an American audience with her talks on the Philippines. On her return she organized the Girl Scout Movement of the Philippines, which was incorporated and chartered in May, 1940, by the National Assembly. She is presently training a corps of leaders who will organize troops in all parts of the Philippines.

Largely through her ability as an organizer, the NFWC has steadily grown in scope and activities. Mrs. Escoda is still connected with the Bureau of Health as editor of the *Health Messenger*, and she maps annual child health day celebrations in the Philippines. She is a member of the Textbook Board and the only woman member of the advisory committee of the Community Assemblies for the Promotion of Adult Education. But her life ambition is to organize Girl Scout troops throughout the Philippines. Despite her activities, however, this petite woman still keeps an attractive home for her husband, Antonio Escoda, a Manila newspaper man, and two lovely children, Antonio Jr. and Maria Teresa.★

The Story the Magazines Missed (from Page 9)



Samuel Caches

The Commonwealth is America's premier overseas customer for cotton textiles, too. Approximately 300,000 acres of Southern land are required to furnish the raw cotton used in the production of textiles and thread sold every year in the Islands. The demand for the finest cotton fabrics grows alongside the purchases of such staple goods as sheetings, khakis, denims and prints.

Philippine imports of iron and steel products—chiefly from the United States—top \$1,000,000 a month. They totaled \$12,471,058 during 1939. The trend is steadily upward. In common with all Commonwealth trade, it is strictly on a cash basis; no forced exchanges, blocked currency or barter deals complicate this commerce with the Philippines, whose public works program is constructive and substantial.

American flour sales to the Philippines last year took the output from an estimated 340,000 acres of wheat land. The total was 4,076,769 bags, with an invoice value of \$2,638,510. American flour used in the Philippines fully loads ten 10,000-ton ships a year. Cargoes of thousands of tons arrive at Manila and Cebu at frequent intervals. Growth in the number of bakeries is large, both in Manila and in the provinces. The Islands form America's best wheat-flour market overseas, and the demand promises to grow.

The same is true of electrical goods; the Philippines buys 85 per cent of its requirements of such material from American factories. Sales came to \$2,444,000 in 1936, \$3,534,000 in 1937, and \$3,259,000 in 1938. Imports in 1939 were invoiced at \$3,824,921 and came mainly from American factories.

Insular industry has been featured by a growing use of power in small factories. Home building is active in the Philippines, increasing the demand for electric lights. The country has more than 50,000 licensed radio receiving sets and four broadcasting stations—three in Manila and one at Cebu.

Popular American cigarettes, sold in every Philippine town and village, pay only Philippine revenue taxes and

ment. Diesel engines (chiefly American) at Insular mines raised the demand for fuel oil to \$2,641,506 that year. Altogether, the Philippines ranks as one of the best overseas markets for American motor vehicles and equipment, and as one of the best gasoline and oil markets except under the extraordinary opportunities of war.

therefore are cheaper than they are in the United States. Consequently the Philippines (although it consumes millions of domestic cigarettes) buys more tobacco products from America than it sells to the United States. The Islands are, in fact, America's leading overseas market for cigarettes, cigar leaf and plug tobacco.

America furthermore finds in the Philippines a good market for canned sardines, pilchards, salmon and mackerel. Transpacific imports in 1939 included 22,589 cases of canned mackerel, three times as much as Japan sold. Of sardines and pilchards, America sold the Philippines 215,649 cases in 1939, against 40,854 cases from Japan and 7,102 from Europe. Thus the American business was more than five times Japan's, and about 30 times Europe's. The tariff (from which American goods are exempt) is low; business is competitive.

The Philippine milk market is a good one and it is rapidly expanding. Some 88,000 cases of evaporated milk were imported in 1921; 1939's figure was 737,280 cases—nearly eight and a half cans in 1939 for each can in 1921. In the interim, single year increases were more than 45 per cent. As the country lacks succulent meadow-grasses for dairy herds, imports of milk seem sure to continue indefinitely in larger and larger annual shipments. The same is true of canned foods generally. The Filipino has become one of the American grocer's best customers.

The Philippines buy \$120,000 worth of fresh fruits and nuts abroad every month. Most of this \$1,440,000 annual business is with California and the Pacific Northwest. New highways and commercial trucklines have made American apples and oranges staples in shops throughout the provinces. They are stocked in every town. Grapes are in the same demand. Thanks to refrigerator ships and cold storage facilities in Manila and Cebu, this fruit reaches Filipino customers in prime condition.

American meats sold in the Philippines in 1939 were invoiced at \$526,637. A typical single order of pork—whole carcasses frozen and shipped in cold storage—placed by a Manila butcher shop meant the sale in some mid-western town of four carloads of 250-pound hogs. Such orders are frequent throughout the year: despite the increasing production of both beef and pork in the Philippines, the demand for prime American meat increases.

The quantity of canned meat bought annually in the Philippines probably still exceeds that of fresh meat, however. The growth of such industries as mining has given the business a material fillip, as has the cosmopolitan life of Manila.

American trade in the Philippines runs wholly on its own power, without governmental loans or subsidiaries. Because it has increasing population behind it, this commerce comprises one of the few bright spots in the foreign trade of the United States. That is the story the magazines forgot.★

per cent. The result is an alarming increase in ocean shipping charges, which in turn means a serious cut in the mine's profits.

Although exceeded in potential importance by the Surigao deposit, the operations of the Samar Mining Company are today the largest in the Commonwealth. Approximately 170,000 tons was produced in September, 1940. Since operations started in February, 1938, the entire output has gone to Japan under contract.

Geologically speaking, Samar Island is only half explored, even today, so it is not surprising that the discovery of commercial iron deposits had to wait until 1934. When investigation showed an immediate reserve of about 1,800,000 tons of hematite ore, averaging 60 per cent iron, development work was organized at once. Operation is relatively simple and inexpensive, being accomplished with open cuts, a short railroad and endless-belt conveyor that drops the ore directly into the hold of the ship that carries it to the blast furnace in Yokohama.

Another important working deposit is at Larap, near the prosperous Paracale gold mines in southeastern Luzon. Repeated efforts to develop this property have given Larap a peculiar international history. In 1918, Japanese interests obtained a lease on part of the area and mined nearly 50,000 tons before the post-war collapse of steel prices terminated operations. Then, in 1923, a Chinese mining company hired F. R. Tegergren, a Swedish geologist, to make a survey. Although his report was favorable, the Chinese did not follow it up, so Tegergren made a second survey in 1930. His report this time resulted in the organization of Philippine Iron Mines, Inc., by American industrial interests.

October shipments to Japan from Larap totaled 31,000 tons. Ore, which occurs in "lenses" ranging in thickness up to 60 feet, contains more than 85 per cent of iron and consequently commands a comparatively good price.

Insular Mines shipped 30,850 tons to Japan during October, an increase of about 5,000 tons over the previous month. This mine more than doubled its output in 1940. Similarly, Gold Star Mining reported a steady increase in its shipments throughout the year. However, October exports came to only 12,000 tons. Both of these latter mines are new developments and additional ore resources are constantly being discovered.

The outlook for Philippine iron miners is not rosy, despite the ease with which they can sell their output. The price they can get from Japan is not high (it averaged about \$2.25 a ton last year); return is further reduced by the necessity of paying shipping charges on the 1,500 to 2,000-mile haul to Kokura or Yokohama. There is no other practical market for the present. North China might be interested at some future date, but not today.

The Commonwealth itself is almost out of the question. Not only is the demand for the hypothetical output of an Insular steel industry unimportant, but there is

no good supply of the coking coal so essential for the operation of blast furnaces.

For more than a century, it is true, small smelters have been operated in the vicinity of Angat and San Miguel, Bulacan Province. A few are still at work, producing native-style plowshares and points of cast-iron. But they constitute the only local utilization of Insular ore. If these operations have proved anything, it is that a Philippine iron and steel industry will require millions of dollars to establish.

But the Commonwealth is not without those anxious to try. The suggestion has been made that hydro-electric resources be exploited to provide power for smelters, as is done to some extent in Japan. One mining official has proposed that the Commonwealth take the initiative, utilizing Maria Cristina Falls in Lanao Province, Mindanao, as a source of cheap power. The lowest electric rate prevailing in the Islands at present is about two cents per kilowatt; proponents of this plan believe a Maria Cristina Falls plant could produce power for about 2/3 of a cent.

Even without electricity, the project may not be impossible. In the Mambulao district of Camarines Norte Province, gold mine officials overcame a difficult problem in refining bulky gold-and-copper ore by erecting their own smelter. The resulting drastic reduction of shipping costs made it possible to market the output successfully in the United States. Similarly, in the event that blast furnaces were erected to handle Philippine iron ore, an economic market for pig iron might be found in the Western Hemisphere. Eventually, however, a native steel industry would be necessary to absorb the production.

For the predictable present, however, the Philippine iron miners are helpless. Either they must continue to dispose of the output in Japan, or they must close down their plants, discharge their workers and go out of business. ★

THE national finances of the Philippine Islands are administered under a budgetary system instituted in 1917, which antedates by several years the budgetary system of the United States.

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LONG before Magellan came to the Philippine Islands in 1521, the Filipinos had established social and commercial contacts with the peoples of China, Japan, Borneo, the East Indies and India.

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THE Philippine Islands lie in the Pacific Ocean, slightly north of the equator. They can be reached from California in 21 days by boat or 4½ days by Clipper.

P. I. NEWS

The Commonwealth Treasury cites as a healthy feature of Philippine finances the consistent decline in the government's bonded indebtedness. During the last 11 years the total has fallen by nearly \$27,000,000. Without deducting sinking fund payments made by the government annually, the total public debt in the same 11 years fell more than \$17,000,000. The Treasurer reports that the total Philippine public debt as of June 30, 1940 was \$73,453,500. Deduction of \$35,970,099.72 in the sinking fund, however, leaves a net indebtedness of \$37,483,400.28—the lowest in the history of Philippine government finances.

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President Quezon recently awarded the Distinguished Service Medal of the Philippines to Major Hugh J. Casey of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, who has been assistant to the Commonwealth military adviser. The citation lists among Major Casey's contributions: aid in the development of the Corps of Engineers of the Philippine Army, an original survey of the hydro-electric resources of the archipelago, and the planning and execution of harbor and flood control projects in the Islands. Major Casey has been assigned to a new post at Fort Lewis, Washington.

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High government officials, headed by Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas and Judge Vicente de Vera of the Public Service Commission recently inaugurated double-deck bus service in Manila. The new vehicles, operated by the Manila Motor Coach Inc., have steel bodies and cost \$6,000 apiece.

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The Commonwealth government has undertaken a survey to determine the exact prospects of the Insular rubber industry. Both production and manufacturing will be investigated. Most raw rubber now used by rubber shoe manufacturers is imported, although the existing plantations in Mindanao export their output to the United States.

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Major General Basilio J. Valdes, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army, recently assured students of the University of the Philippines that the military authorities are fully aware of their responsibilities and are doing everything in their power to provide an adequate national defense within the government's limited finances.

U. S. High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre and President Quezon, accompanied by Davao and Cotabato provincial officials, went to Parang, on Mindanao Island, recently to open the new Davao-Bukidnon highway. The road not only facilitates travel between southern and northern Mindanao, but also opens vast tracts of agricultural land to settlers and homesteaders. The project cost the National Land Settlement Administration \$500,000. Road construction and public land subdivision will be pushed in Mindanao with government aid to increase the number of settlers and homesteaders.

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Spain in the Philippines

(from Page 19)

Juan de Plasencia to study and report on native social organization, customs and laws so that he might govern more intelligently. This report, when finished, was distributed among officials charged with the administration of justice, so that they might base their decisions on native customs and unwritten law.

On the other hand, friction between the military and the clergy was everlasting. Letters poured into the Spanish throne from the missionaries, protesting against harsh treatment of the Filipinos by military and civil authorities. The accused would usually answer these charges by blaming their accusers. They complained that the friars were always meddling in non-religious affairs.

"The Indian recognizes no superior but the friar, and he is much more attentive to commands of the friar than to those of the governor," Governor Dasmarinas declared in one of his letters. The friars for their part threatened to leave the Christian villages if their power was taken away.

The Laws of the Indies promoted the agricultural side of Philippine life, since governors and *alcaldes* (mayors) were required to encourage land cultivation and the planting of fruit trees. Most land grants definitely stipulated that the new Spanish owner must cultivate his land within a certain time, or lose it. The Spaniards brought horses and cows from Spain and Mexico, and imported new breeds of cattle from China and Japan. Many plants that we now consider indigenous to the Philippines were brought from America by the Spanish. Tobacco, corn, cacao, cotton, pineapples, maguey, peanuts, tomatoes, and squash are only a few.

The language of Spain still lives in the Islands. Several newspapers are published in Spanish, while Spanish culture is perpetuated in the many church colleges, such as the University of Santo Tomás, directed by the Spanish Dominicans. The Royal Spanish Academy of Madrid has a corresponding branch in the Islands, the Academia de la Lengua de las Filipinas. These strong cultural ties wrought by the friars will endure for years, for they have become integral parts of the life of the people. Spain has good reason to be proud of her exceptional work in all phases of Philippine life and culture. ★

Can the Commonwealth

Buy Public Health?

(from Page 15)

Occidental Negros' recorded deaths occurred in the *barrios* and *haciendas*. Only one out of every five had any medical treatment whatever. On the other hand, less than one-third of those dying within town limits were without attention.

Looking at the other end of the life span, we find that Silay had 1,713 births during 1939. Physicians attended 62 confinements, nurses 128, and midwives 448. The remaining 1,025 occurred with benefit of unlicensed midwives or were unattended.

When, at certain points in the United States, the record of deaths showed that 30 per cent of the dead were without medical attendance, the citizens raised such an outcry that the government was forced to take remedial steps. We in the Philippines seem to be less vocal. Verily, health is purchaseable.

There is still much room for improvement in health matters. To prove that diligence and public spiritedness can get results if encouraged and supported with funds, we need only point to the Philippine record in particular fields. For one thing, smallpox has practically disappeared from the Islands since 1932, although it still constitutes a problem in some parts of the United States.

Were the average health appropriation in the Commonwealth to be raised to 50 cents per capita, Filipino scientists feel that truly great strides could be made in lengthening life expectancy. More training schools for nurses and sanitary inspectors could be opened, personnel could be paid better, full-time service could be obtained, and health work would become more attractive as a career.

A step in this direction was taken recently when the Philippine National Assembly passed a law authorizing the President to create a Department of Health, charged with coordinating the work of the present Bureau of Health, the Bureau of Public Welfare, the hospitals, the Nutrition Institute and similar activities affecting health and welfare. Philippine physicians look forward to a marked improvement when this branch of the government gets into operation.

But our most important need is still "just a little more money." ★

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The Philippine Archipelago is composed of 7,083 islands, the largest of which is Luzon. The population of the Philippines is 16,356,000, which is greater than the combined populations of the New England states and California.

Where Does the U. S. Stand in the Philippines?

(from Page 3)

the American flag, but Congress is morally bound to observe the terms of the Independence Compact in all economic and political legislation affecting the Philippines. The President of the United States is vested with sovereign power over the archipelago, and is authorized to maintain contact and observation over Philippine affairs through the medium of the American High Commissioner, who is now Francis B. Sayre, former Assistant Secretary of State.

The United States President has the power of veto over all Philippine legislation affecting currency tariffs, immigration, and other matters involving international obligations. Should grave national or international emergency arise, the United States President has the ultimate power to suspend Philippine laws and act at his discretion, subject to the general legislation of the American Congress.

The Department of the Interior, for its part, is charged with administrative jurisdiction over the conduct of relations between the Philippines and the United States Government. In actual practice that means exchange of information, communications, and contact between the Philippine Government and the United States Government.

In general, the Interior Department acts as local "correspondent" for the High Commissioner and is the "official advocate" before the American people of American interests in the Philippines.

This Department serves, in conjunction with the Departments of State, Treasury, Agriculture, Commerce, War and Navy, to determine administration policy on Philippine questions through the medium of an interdepartmental committee on Philippine affairs. The interdepartmental committee acts to correlate the actions, attitudes and broad policies of the Federal government toward the Philippines.

The Department of State looks after the foreign relations of the Philippines. A division of Philippine affairs, under John Ker Davis, keeps close contact with the Department of the Interior and the Philippine Government for the supervision of this all-important phase of Philippine-American relations.

The actual amount of detailed inter-communication and day-to-day exchange of affairs between the two governments is tremendous, but the legal contacts, regardless of their extent, give only a fractional picture of the true depth of Philippine-American relations.

We may thus easily draw a graph of Philippine-American statutory relations, but the much broader picture of basic relations cannot be drawn within a few pages. That relationship is based on a community of culture, institutions, language and forms of government, and a mutual history for the past 43 years. Changes in legal structure will have very little effect upon this basic pattern. ★



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